

# Ocala Evening Star

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## FISH OF ONE AND FOWL OF THE OTHER

A bunch of young men were caught gambling last night by the city marshal. Some of them gave bond and skipped, others faced the recorder this morning and paid their fines.

It was my intention to publish the names of the parties. Pressure that I can't very well resist has been brought to bear, so the names are left out. I know most of the young men who were caught. Personally, I believe they are all, or nearly all, good sports, and would take their arrest, and publication of it, just like they would the loss of a stake—as part of the game.

However, they were breaking the law, and it is as much the duty of this paper to publish their names as to publish the name of a man who is caught selling whisky.

There are certain news I don't believe in publishing. I don't believe in publishing the names of women and girls who become entangled in some minor case. I see no use in printing the names of people who are caught speeding, or such insignificant matters, because to do so would come pretty near reprinting the city directory every twelve months. Of course, these people don't think they are doing wrong, and won't think so unless they kill or cripple some one, or are crippled themselves.

But above that line, the people are entitled to be told what happens. They pay for the news and they should have it. A few people will be gratified this evening in not seeing certain names in print. Several thousand will say the Star hasn't done its duty.

Gambling is becoming a wide-spread evil in Ocala. It is not only making trouble at home, but it is giving the city an evil name all over the state. The boys last night were not doing any great harm, and as most of them pass the matter off as a joke. But there is worse going on, and I had hoped to see it partly if not entirely suppressed. It is not to be expected that gambling won't get together some times and have a social game. If they play square, outside of the bad example they set, no one can seriously object to their doing so. But, all the same, they break the law, and if they are caught they should be better sports than to come to a newspaper and ask it to keep their names out of print.

The people of this town have a special certainty so thick that you could cut it with a knife that there is a well organized gang of gamblers operating here. It is known that men from outside the town have been roped and swindled out of large sums. Unfortunately, gambling is virtually protected by law. It is almost impossible to prove it. Any bunch of men or ordinary intelligence can keep themselves from being found out—unless some lucky fink throws them into the hands of the law. Yet, if the officers open and keep up against them a vigorous campaign, they can't carry on their operations to any great extent.

The most powerful aid the officers of the law can have in breaking up crime is the publicity and approval of a fearless newspaper. I have always tried to edit such a paper. I have no desire to edit a boneless sheet filled with society slush and boost stuff—one that refers with amusing sarcasm to misdeeds of poor men, and carefully shields those who have money and influence. It is the common plea that

## MICKIE SAYS:

SOME FOLKS SEEM TO THINK A NEWSPAPER IS SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, JUST LIKE THE POSTOFFICE, AN ACT GROVED IF THE EDITOR SHOWS ANY INTEREST IN MONEY! GEEWHIZ! TH BOSS, HE'S GOT BILLS TO PAY, JUST LIKE OTHER FOLKS. N IF HE GIVES HIS SPACE AWAY AN' DONT COLLECT HIS BILLS, HOW'S HE EVER GOING TO PAY AN' I ASK TH WORLD



to put the name of some person or other in the paper in connection with a misdeed is to hurt some innocent persons. That's very true. But you can't mention the name of the misdoer or we'll in America without hurting some innocent person. They all have some who cling to them. The mother of the man who committed murder here a few months ago committed no crime, yet she was fairly crucified by every word she read in print against her boy.

The "square sports" in Ocala, the men who play only for amusement, never risk more than a few dollars, would do no harm but for one thing. They are setting a bad example. Some of them have sons, and their sons and other men's sons know they play, and play also. We all of us know some of the boys who are trying to tread in their father's footsteps. And we all know some of them have failed.

I know the great majority of the people of this city are against this evil because scores of our best citizens have spoken to me about it and deplored it. I believe the mothers are almost a unit against it, because every once in awhile some mother's son gets into bad company, and at that time on she knows little but anxiety and heartache.

No newspaper can have any moral influence in a community if it covers up one man's tracks and uncovers another's to the night of day.

J. H. Benjamin.

## MOSS BLUFF

Moss Bluff, July 21.—Mr. and Mrs. James Eunice and two children of Titusville, returned home Tuesday after several days spent here.

Guests Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fort were Mrs. John Wiley and son of Leesburg, Mr. and Mrs. James Eunice and two children of Titusville, Mrs. J. E. Roush and son of Brooksville, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith and daughters of Oklawaha and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Fort and children.

Protracted meeting will begin at the Harmony Baptist church Sunday and last throughout the week.

We hope to have a large crowd in attendance at every service.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Griggs and children spent Sunday in Electra, visiting relatives. They went especially to take their daughter, Miss Olive Griggs, who will spend some time with her aunt, Mrs. Tobe Caldwell.

Mr. Henry Fort continues quite ill at his home. His friends and relatives wish for him a speedy recovery.

Misses Elsie Smith and Gladys Smith and Mrs. Maggie Davis of Oklawaha, spent Sunday with their friend, Miss Martha Fort.

Quite a number from Moss Bluff motored to Lake Weir Saturday and enjoyed the bathing and fishing. The party consisted of Mrs. Oliver Fort and children, Mrs. J. E. Roush and two boys, Mr. and Mrs. James Eunice and children, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Snell and children of Oklawaha.

Miss Martha Fort, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. J. E. Roush of Brooksville, spent Tuesday with friends at Oklawaha.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Smith of DeLand were visiting in our city Sunday.

## SHADY

Shady, July 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ross of Pine Island are visiting Mrs. Ross, mother, Mrs. George Turner.

Mrs. Bennett and Miss Collie Clark of Ocala were Thursday morning callers at Spring Hill.

Mrs. Max Williams of Fort Myers, concluded a pleasant several days' visit here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Perkins Sunday.

Mr. Fred Turner will teach the Inglish school this term, beginning his duties Monday, the 19th inst.

Mrs. Will Little of Ocala spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Barnes.

Mr. B. J. Woods came up from the lake Saturday for a few days' visit with his family here.

Mr. J. M. Douglas of Weirsdale was a Monday caller here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Buhl and little sons visited Mr. and Mrs. John Knoblock at Martin Sunday.

Miss Jeanette Turner left Sunday for North Carolina, where in company with her sister, Mrs. George Davis of Inglish, she will spend the remainder of the summer visiting in different places in that state.

There were eight candidates for baptism after the revival services conducted by Rev. Martin at Olivet church and Sunday, accompanied by friends, they went to North Lake Weir, and the sacred ordinance of baptism was administered to them in the waters of this beautiful lake by Rev. Martin.

Rev. Martin has been called to the pastorate of Olivet church and will preach every third Sunday, morning and evening.

Misses Jeannette and Grace Turner entertained the young people at their home last Thursday evening. Various games were played out doors and roo and flinch were played in the parlor, while a group of "old folks" enjoyed a "talk fest" on the porch. Altogether it was a pleasant evening for every one present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Phillips, Master Bryan and Mrs. S. A. Phillips were pleasant visitors here Thursday afternoon.

We believe the Thursday half holidays are taking hold of the country people too, to a certain extent, and why not? It is a good time for the town people to get better acquainted with their country friends and we hope to see them spending this afternoon often with their country White's regular appointment here and we hope he will be greeted by a large audience. Sunday school after preaching service.

## JULY 26

The 26th is the last day to get your oil. Don't let it go by because you will regret it later.

AUTO SALES CO.  
17-71 Mack Taylor

## HARDING'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

(Continued from First Page)

present day is not chargeable wholly to the unsettled and fevered conditions caused by the war. The manifest weakness in popular government lies in the temptation to appeal to grouped citizenship for political advantage. There is no greater peril. The constitution contemplates no class and recognizes no group. It broadly includes all the people, with specific recognition for none, and the highest consecration we can make today is a commitment of the republican party to that saving constitutionalism which contemplates all America as one people, and holds just government free from influence on the one hand and unmoved by intimidation on the other.

It would be the blindness of folly to ignore the activities in our own country which are aimed to destroy our economic system, and to commit us to the colossal tragedy which has both destroyed all freedom and made Russia impotent. This movement is not to be halted in throttled liberties. We must not abridge the freedom of speech, the freedom of press, or the freedom of assembly, because there is no promise in repression. These liberties are as sacred as the freedom of religious belief, as inviolable as the rights of life and the pursuit of happiness. We do hold to the right to crush sedition, to stifle a menacing contempt for law, to stamp out a peril to the safety of the republic or its people, when emergency calls, because security and the majesty of the law are the first essentials of liberty. He who threatens destruction of the government by force or flaunts his contempt for lawful authority, ceases to be a loyal citizen and forfeits his rights to the freedom of the republic.

Let it be said to all of America that our plan of popular government contemplates such orderly changes as the crystallized intelligence of the majority of our people think best. There can be no modification of that underlying rule, but a majority shall abide the rights of a minority. Men have a right to question our system in fullest freedom, but they must always remember that the rights of freedom impose the obligations which maintain it. Our policy is not of repression, but we made appeal today to American intelligence and patriotism, when the republic is menaced from within, just as we trusted American patriotism when our rights were threatened from without.

We call on all America for steadiness, so that we may proceed deliberately to the readjustment which concerns all the people. Our party platform fairly expresses the conscience of republicans on industrial relations. No party is indifferent to the welfare of the wage-earner. To us his good fortune is of deepest concern, and we seek to make that good fortune permanent. We do not oppose but approve collective bargaining, because that is an outstanding right, but we are unalterably insistent that it exercise must destroy the equally sacred right of the individual, in his necessary pursuit of livelihood. Any American has the right to quit his employment, so has every American the right to seek employment. The group must not endanger the individual, and we must discourage groups preying upon one another, and none shall be allowed to forget that government's obligations are alike to all the people.

I hope we may do more than merely discourage the losses and sufferings attending industrial conflict. The strike against the government is properly denied, for government service involves none of the elements of profit which relate to competitive enterprise. There is progress in the establishment of official revelation of issues and conditions which lead to conflict, so that unerring public sentiment may speed the adjustment, but I hope for that concord of purpose, not forced but inspired by the common weal, which will give a regulated public service the fullest guaranty of continuity. I am thinking of the railroads. In modern life they are the very base of all our activities and interchanges. For public protection we have enacted laws providing for a regulation of the charge for service, a limitation on the capital invested and a limitation on capital's earnings. There remains only competition of service, on which to base our hopes for an efficiency and expansion which meet our modern requirements. The railway workmen ought to be the best paid and know the best working conditions in the world. There is an exceptional responsibility. They are not only essential to the life and health and all productive activities of the people, but they are directly responsible for the safety of traveling millions. The government which has assumed so much authority for the public good might well stamp railway employment with the sanctity of public service and guarantee to the railway employees that justice which voices the American conception of righteousness on the one hand, and assure continuity of service on the other.

The importance of the railway rehabilitation is so obvious that reference seems uncalled for. We are so confident that much of the present-day insufficiency and inefficiency of transportation are due to the withering hand of government operation that we emphasize anew our opposition to government ownership, we want to expedite the reparation, and make sure the mistake is not repeated.

It is little use to recite the story of development, exploitation, government experiment and its neglect, government operation and its failure. The inadequacy of trackage and terminal facilities, the insufficiency of equipment and the inefficiency of operation—all bear the blighting stamp of governmental incapacity during federal operation. The work of rehabilitation under the restoration of private ownership deserves our best encouragement. Billion-dollar investments in new equipment, not to be in the growing demand for

to restore the extraordinary depreciation due to the strained service of war. With restricted earnings and with speculative profits removed, railway activities have come to the realm of conservative and constructive service, and the government which impaired must play its part in restoration. Manifestly the returns must be so gauged that necessary capital may be enlisted, and we must foster as well as restrain.

We have no more pressing problem. A state of inadequate transportation facilities, mainly chargeable to the failure of governmental experiment, is losing millions to agriculture, it is hindering industry, it is menacing the American people with a fuel shortage little less than a peril. It emphasizes the present-day problem and suggests that spirit of encouragement and assistance which commits all America to relieve such an emergency.

The one compensation amid attending anxieties is our new and needed realization of the vital part transportation plays in the complexities of modern life. We are not to think of rails alone, but highways from farm to market, from railway to farm, arteries of life-blood to present-day life, the quickened ways to communication and exchange, the answer of our people to the motor age. We believe in generous federal co-operation in construction, linked with assurances of maintenance that will put an end to criminal waste of public funds on the one hand and give a guaranty of upkeep highways on the other.

Water transportation is inseparably linked with adequacy of facilities, and we favor American eminence on the seas, the practical development of inland waterways, the up-building and coordination of all to make them equal to and ready for every call of developing and widening American commerce. I like that recommitment to thoughts of America first which pledges the Panama canal, an American creation, to the free use of American shipping. It will add to the American reawakening.

One can not speak of industry and commerce, and the transportation on which they are dependent without an earnest thought of the abnormal cost of living and the problems in its wake. It is easy to inveigh, but that avails nothing. And it is far too scrupulous to dismiss with flaming but futile promise.

Eight years ago, in times of peace, the democratic party made it an issue, and when clothed with power that party came near to its accomplishment by destroying the people's capacity to buy. But that was a cure worse than the ailment. It is easy to understand the real causes, after which the patient must help to effect his own cure.

Gross expansion of currency and credit have depreciated the dollar just as expansion and inflation have discredited the coins of the world. We inflated in haste, we must deflate in deliberation. We debased the dollar in reckless finance, we must restore its honesty. Deflation on the one hand and restoration of the 100-cent dollar on the other ought to have begun on the day after the armistice, but plans were lacking or courage failed. The unpreparedness for peace was little less costly than unpreparedness for war.

We can promise no one remedy which will cure an ill of such wide proportions, but we do pledge that earnest and consistent attack which the party platform covenants. We will attempt intelligent and courageous deflation, and strike at government borrowing which enlarges the evil, and we will attack high cost of government with every energy and facility which attend republican capacity. We promise that relief which will attend the halting of waste and extravagance, and the renewal of the practice of public economy, not alone because it will relieve tax burdens but because it will be an example to stimulate thrift and economy in private life.

I have already alluded to the necessity for the fullness of production, and we need the fullness of service which attends the exchange of products. Let us speak the irrefutable truth, high wages and reduced cost of living are in utter contradiction unless we have the height of efficiency for wages received.

In all sincerity we promise the prevention of unreasonable profits, we challenge profiteering with all the moral force and the legal powers of government and people, but it is fair, aye, it is timely, to give a reminder that law is not the sole corrective of our economic ills.

Let us call to all the people for thrift and economy, for denial and sacrifice if need be, for a nation-wide drive against extravagance and luxury to a recommitment to simplicity of living, to that prudent and normal plan of life which is the health of the republic. There hasn't been a recovery from the waste and abnormalities of war since the story of mankind was first written, except through work and saving, through industry and denial, while needless spending and heedless extravagance have marked every decay in the history of nations. Give the assurance of that rugged simplicity of American life which marked the first century of amazing development and this generation may underwrite a second century of surpassing accomplishment.

The republican party was founded by farmers, with the sensitive conscience born of their freedom and their simple lives. These founders sprang from the farms of the then middle west. Our party has never failed in its realization that agriculture is essentially the foundation of our very existence, and it has ever been our policy, purpose and performance to protect and promote that essential industry.

New conditions, which attend amazing growth and extraordinary industrial development, call for a new and forward-looking program. The American farmer has a hundred and twenty millions to feed in the home market, and heard the cry of the world for food and answered it, though he faced an appalling task

amid handicaps never encountered before.

In the rise of price levels there have come increased appraisals to his acres, without adding to their value in fact, but which do add to his taxes and expenses without enhancing his returns. His helpers have yielded to the lure of shop and city, until, almost alone, he has met and borne the burden of the only insistent attempts to force down prices. It challenges both the wisdom and the justice of artificial drives on prices to recall that they were effective almost solely against his products in the hands of the producer and never effective against the same products in passing to the consumer. Contemplating the defenselessness of the individual farmer to meet the organized buyers of his products and the distributors of the things the farmer buys, I hold that farmers should not only be permitted but encouraged to join in co-operative associations to reap the just measure of reward merited by their arduous toil. Let us facilitate co-operation to insure against the risks attending agriculture, which the urban world so little understands, and a like co-operation to market their products as directly as possible with the consumer, in the interests of all. Upon such association and co-operation should be laid only such restrictions as will prevent arbitrary control of our food supply and the fixing of extortionate price upon it.

Our platform is an earnest pledge of renewed concern for this most essential and elemental industry, and in both appreciation and interest we pledge effective expression in law and practice. We will hail that co-operation which again will make profitable and desirable the ownership and operation of comparatively small farms intensively cultivated, and which will facilitate the caring for the products of farm and orchard without the lamentable waste under present conditions.

America would look with anxiety on the discouragement of farming activity either through the government's neglect or its paralysis by socialistic practices. A republican administration will be committed to renewed regard for agriculture, and seek the participation of farmers in curing the ills justly complained of, and aim to place the American farmer in that to be—highly ranked in American activities and fully sharing the highest good fortunes of American life.

Becomingly associated with this subject are the policies of irrigation and reclamation, so essential to agricultural expansion, and the continued development of the great and wonderful west. It is our purpose to continue and enlarge federal aid, not in sectional partiality, but for the good of all America. We hold to that harmony of relationship between conservation and development, which fittingly appraises our natural resources and makes them available to developing America of today, and still holds to the conserving thought for the America of tomorrow.

The federal government's relation to reclamation and development is too important to admit of ample discussion today. Alaska, alone, is rich in resources beyond all imagination, and needs only closer linking, through the lines of transportation, and a governmental policy that both safeguards and encourages development, to speed it to a foremost position as a commonwealth, rugged in citizenship and rich in materialized resources.

These things I can only mention. Within becoming limits one can not say more. Indeed, for the present many questions of vast importance must be hastily passed, reserving a fuller discussion to suitable occasion as the campaign advances.

I believe the budget system will effect a necessary, helpful reformation, and reveal business methods to government business.

I believe federal departments should be made more business-like and send back to productive effort thousands of federal employees, who are either duplicating work or not essential at all.

I believe in the protective tariff policy and know we will be calling for its saving Americanism again.

I believe in a great merchant marine—I would have this republic the leading maritime nation of the world.

I believe in a navy ample to protect it, and able to assure us dependable defense.

I believe in a small army, but the best in the world, with a mindfulness for preparedness which will avoid the unutterable cost of our previous neglect.

I believe in our eminence in trade abroad, which the government should aid in expanding, both in revealing markets and speeding cargoes.

I believe in establishing standards for immigration, which are concerned with the future citizenship of the republic, not with mere man-power in industry.

I believe that every man who dons the garb of American citizenship and walks in the light of American opportunity, must become American in heart and soul.

I believe in holding fast to every forward step in unshackling child labor and elevating conditions of woman's employment.

I believe the federal government should stamp out lynching and remove that stain upon the fair-name of America.

I believe the federal government should give its effective aid in solving the problem of ample and becoming housing of its citizenship.

I believe this government should make its liberty and victory bonds worth all that its patriotic citizens paid in purchasing them.

I believe the tax burdens imposed for the war emergency must be revised to the needs of peace, and in the interest of equity in distribution of the burden.

I believe the negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the republic have entitled them to all of

freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands. I believe there is an easy and open path to righteous relationship with Mexico. It has seemed to me that our undeveloped, uncertain and infirm policy has made us a culpable party to the governmental misfortunes of that land. Our relations ought to be both friendly and sympathetic; we would like to acclaim a sympathetic government there, and offer a neighborly hand in pointing the way to have a plain and neighborly understanding, merely an understanding about respecting our borders, about protecting the lives and possessions of American citizens lawfully within the Mexican dominions. There must be that understanding, else there can be no recognition, and then the understanding must be faithfully kept.

Many of these declarations deserve a fuller expression, with some suggestions of plans to emphasize the faith. Such expressions will follow, in due time, I promise you.

I believe in law enforcement. If elected I mean to be a constitutional president, and it is impossible to ignore the constitution, unthinkable to evade the law, when our every commitment is to orderly government. People ever will differ about the wisdom of the enactment of a law—there is divided opinion respecting the eighteenth amendment and the laws enacted to make it operative—but there can be no difference of opinion about honest law enforcement.

Neither government nor party can afford to cheat the American people. The laws of progress must harmonize with the constitution, else they soon are adjudged to be void; Congress enacts the laws, and the executive branch of government is charged with enforcement. We can not nullify by because of divided opinion, we can not jeopardize orderly government with contempt for law enforcement. Modification or repeal is the right of a free people, whenever the deliberate and intelligent public sentiment commands, but perversion and evasion mark the paths to the failure of government itself.

Though not in any partisan sense, I must speak of the services of the men and women who rallied to the colors of the republic in world war. America realizes and appreciates the services rendered, the sacrifices made and the sufferings endured. There shall be no distinction between those who knew the perils and glories of the battle front or the dangers of the sea, and those who were compelled to serve behind the lines, or those who constituted the great reserve of a grand army which awaited the call in camps at home.

All were brave, all were sacrificing, all were sharers of those ideals which sent our boys thrice-armed to war. Worthy sons and daughters, these, fit successors to those who chattered our banners in the immortal beginning, worthy sons of those who saved the union and nationality when civil war wiped the ambiguity from the constitution, ready sons of those who drew the sword for humanity's sake the first time in the world, in 1808.

The four million defenders on land and sea were worthy of the best traditions of a people never war-like in peace and never pacifist in war. They commanded our pride, they have our gratitude, which must have genuine expression. It is not only a duty, it is a privilege to see that the sacrifices made shall be required, and that those still suffering from casualties and disabilities shall be abundantly aided and restored to the highest capabilities of citizenship and its enjoyment.

The womanhood of America, always its glory, its inspiration and the potent, uplifting force in its social and spiritual development, is about to be enfranchised. Insofar as Congress can go, the fact is already accomplished. By party edict, by my recorded vote, by personal conviction I am committed to this measure of justice. It is my earnest hope, my sincere desire that the one needed state vote be quickly recorded in the affirmative of the right of equal suffrage and that the vote of every citizen shall be cast and counted in the approaching election.

Let us not share the apprehensions of many men and women as to the danger of this momentous extension of the franchise. Women have never been without influence in our political life. Enfranchisement will bring to the polls the votes of citizens who have borne upon our soil, or who have sought in faith and assurance the freedom and opportunities of our land. It will bring the women educated in our schools, trained in our customs and habits of thought, and sharers of our problems, the awakened conscience, the sure intuition, the abhorrence of tyranny or oppression, the wide and tender sympathy that distinguishes the women of America. Surely there can be no danger there.

And to the great number of noble women who have opposed in conviction this tremendous change in the ancient relation of the sexes as applied to government, I venture to plead that they will accept the full responsibility of enlarged citizenship and give to the best in the republic their suffrage and support.

Much has been said of late about world ideals, but I prefer to think of the ideal of America. I like to think there is something more than the patriotism and practical wisdom of the founding fathers. It is good to believe that maybe destiny held this new-world republic to be the supreme example of representative democracy and orderly liberty by which humanity is inspired to higher achievement. It is idle to think we have attained perfection, but there is the satisfying knowledge that we hold orderly processes for making our government reflect the heart and mind of the republic. Ours is not only a fortunate people but a very common-sensical people, with vision high but their feet on the earth, with belief in themselves and faith in God. Whether enemies threaten from without or menaces arise from within, there is some indefinable voice saying, "Have confidence in the republic! American will go on!"

Here is a temple of liberty no storms may shake, here are the altars of freedom no passions shall destroy. It was American in conception, American in its building, it shall be American in the fulfillment. Sectional we, we are all American now, and we mean to be all Americans to all the world.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my countrymen all: I would not be my natural self if I did not utter my consciousness of my limited ability to meet your full expectations, or to realize the aspirations within my own breast, but I will gladly give all that is in me, all of heart, soul and mind and abiding love of country, to service in our common cause. I can only pray to the Omnipotent God that I may be as worthy in service as I know myself to be faithful in thought and purpose. One can not give more. Mindful of the vast responsibilities I must be frankly humble, but I have that confidence in the consideration and support of all true Americans which makes me wholly unafraid. With an unalterable faith and in a hopeful spirit, with a hymn of service in my heart, I pledge fidelity to our country and to God, and accept the nomination of the republican party for the presidency of the United States.

## JAPAN REALLY BACK NUMBER

Writer Brings Forward Arguments to Prove That the Chinese Are the More Progressive.

It may strike the western reader as simply funny, but more than one Chinese friend has assured me that it is the Japanese people who are really conservative. And they back up their assertion by evidence other than the way in which Japan has clung through all historic vicissitudes, to a primitive theocracy, John Dewey writes in Asia Magazine. They point out, for example, that a thousand years ago the Japanese borrowed the present style of clothing and of household furnishings, of sitting and sleeping on mats, from China; that China has changed several times, moving constantly in the direction of practical utility, of ingenious adaptation of means to needs. The Chinese cuisine is another argument. It is doubtless the most extensive in the world in the variety of material employed for food, and also the most varied in its combinations. Academic analysis may despise arguments drawn from food, clothing, shelter and furnishings. But when one notes the variety and ingenuity of the processes and appliances used in daily life and in the crafts, one is certain that the Chinese mind is naturally observant and adaptive. But it seems unnecessary to labor the question. Many charges have been brought against the Chinese, but no one has ever accused them of stupidity. Their undoubted conservatism is something to be explained rather than an explanation of anything.

## TO PRISON FOR WITCHCRAFT

Canadian Authorities Revive Ancient Statute That Will Appear Absurd to Modern Understanding.

It has been a little more than 200 years since anyone was convicted of witchcraft on this continent, says the Columbus Dispatch, and we supposed that there would never again be any more convictions. But it seems that such prosecutions have been revived, for here comes a report from a Canadian court to the effect that a young woman over there has lately been sentenced to prison for "practicing witchcraft," for all the world like the accusations that used to be filed against people in this country.

The young woman in this case claimed to be able to tell who committed a certain theft in her neighborhood. She said a farmer's oats had been stolen by a man and a boy; that they drove a bay mare, and proceeded westward after the robbery, and that they would be found at a certain place, about 40 miles away. The officers found her story to be true, and arrested the parties who robbed the farmer, but as the young woman who gave the information was in no position to know the facts she related except through communing with "the spirits," people began talking about her being a witch, with the result that an ancient statute was invoked and the girl prosecuted and sent to jail for her pains in aiding the officers of the law. If it were not all duly recorded in the newspapers we could not believe it.

## Baboons and an Airplane

Writing of the passing of an Avro biplane over Utteridge en route to Port Elizabeth, a South African newspaper has the following to say: "Mr. Norman Chase relates a peculiar experience he had in connection with the plane. He was bathing at Kameba, when he noticed a number of baboons which were in the vicinity showing unmistakable signs of fear. They crowded together and whimpered, giving every indication that something unusual had disturbed them. Mr. Chase's dog, a well-trained Alredale, and known to be plucky and fearless, also became uneasy, and appeared to be in dread of something. On looking round for the cause of all the trouble, Mr. Chase observed the airplane flying overhead at a comparatively low altitude. The sound of the engine and the huge birdlike appearance of the plane no doubt upset the equilibrium of the baboons."—Scientific American

## Danger in Improper Cooking

In the Italian experiments indicating that much of our food is uncooked, or at least not cooked enough to destroy bacteria, a large joint of corned beef that had been boiled three and a half hours showed a temperature in the center of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. This is harmless to most disease germs, including tubercle bacilli, with which beef is believed to be especially liable to be infected. A meat pie eaten by a number of people caused two deaths, and while this appeared to be well baked outside, the middle gave evidence that it had not been heated above 105 degrees Fahrenheit.